

Patent

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1: [\[J Infect Dis. 1997 Jan;175\(1\):200-4.\]](#)

Links

Induction of immunologic memory in Gambian children by vaccination in infancy with a group A plus group C meningococcal polysaccharide-protein conjugate vaccine.

Leach A, Twumasi PA, Kumah S, Banya WS, Jaffar S, Forrest BD, Granoff DM, Libutti DE, Carbone GM, Pais LB, Broome CV, Greenwood BM.

Medical Research Council Laboratories, Fajara, Banjul, Gambia.

Two hundred twenty-one Gambian children vaccinated previously with one, two, or three doses of a meningococcal conjugate vaccine or two doses of polysaccharide vaccine before the age of 6 months were revaccinated at the age of 18-24 months with either meningococcal polysaccharide, conjugate, or inactivated polio vaccines. Children who had previously received one, two, or three doses of conjugate vaccine had significantly ($P < .001$) higher anti-group C meningococcal antibody levels following revaccination than did children vaccinated with a polysaccharide vaccine for the first time. Children vaccinated previously with two doses of polysaccharide vaccine had a lower group C antibody response than did control children. Group A antibody responses following revaccination of children who had previously received polysaccharide or conjugate vaccine were not significantly higher than those in control children. Thus, immunologic memory was probably induced by the group C but not by the group A component of the conjugate vaccine.

PMID: 8985221 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Related Articles

Induction of immunologic memory by conjugated vs plain meningococcal C polysaccharide vaccine in toddlers: a randomized controlled trial. [JAMA. 1998]

Immunologic memory 5 years after meningococcal A/C conjugate vaccination in infancy. [J Infect Dis. 2001]

Safety, immunogenicity, and induction of immunologic memory by a serogroup C meningococcal conjugate vaccine in infants: A randomized controlled trial. [Pediatrics. 2000]

A trial of a group A plus group C meningococcal polysaccharide-protein conjugate vaccine in African children. [Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med. 1995]

Immune response to revaccination with meningococcal A and C polysaccharides in Gambian children following repeated immunisation during early childhood. [Vaccine. 1999]

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Patient Drug Information

Polio Vaccine (IPOL®), Orlimune® Trivalent) Polio is a disease caused by a virus. It enters a child's (or adult's) body through the mouth. Sometimes it does not cause serious illness. But sometimes it causes paralysis (can't move arm or leg). It can kill people who...

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Meningococcal Vaccine (Menomune®, Menectra®) Meningococcal disease is a serious bacterial illness. It is a leading cause of bacterial meningitis in children 2 through 18 years old in the United States.

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